

there is certain to be strife and bitter fighting which will knock into a cocked hat all the plans that had been carefully laid for pointing out to the country the spectacle of a sane and united democracy.

The anti-Bryan forces led by Charles F. Murphy have made a careful canvass of the delegates and to-night they declared that they would elect Judge Parker by a majority of at least 150. The Bryan men at a late hour have not perfected their plans of campaign, but the probability was that the Commoner himself would stand before the convention in opposition to Judge Parker.

There was, however, one serious objection to this. Col. Bryan will not be able to make a speech in behalf of himself, and in this opening struggle in which a nomination of himself may be involved he desires to exert to the fullest extent his well known oratorical power. An effort will therefore be made by Bryan before the convention is called to order to-morrow to select some man like Senator-elect Ollie James of Kentucky, Senator Kern of Indiana or Senator O'Gorman of New York, upon whom the Bryan forces can concentrate their strength, while leaving their leader free to orate.

May Be Candidate Himself.

If Bryan is satisfied that a substitute will not poll the strength that he himself could command before the convention, he will possibly enter the field himself. The Bryan forces are confident to-night that they will command the situation and that the Commoner will be dictator over the affairs of another national convention.

All the Nebraska supporters were working like beavers to-night counting noses and lining up the doubtful delegates. The Bryan men were absolutely confident of being able to defeat Parker on the floor of the convention. They were not as exact in their figures as the Parker men, but they asserted that they would control the convention by a safe majority.

The hopes of the conservatives to control the convention against Bryan lie chiefly now in the attitude of Speaker Champ Clark. Mr. Clark undoubtedly was it in his power to save the day for Bryan. He may also—but of this there is a good deal of doubt—have the power to throw enough votes to Parker to see him through safely. However the situation is viewed, though, Speaker Clark finds himself between two fires.

If he throws his support to Bryan, Clark will, in the opinion of Democratic leaders, be committing political suicide, for Bryan will immediately turn that control into the means of obtaining a nomination for himself. Nobody doubts that Bryan would throw Champ Clark through the skylight as soon as he felt himself firmly in command of the situation. Furthermore, Mr. Clark, if he lines up squarely with Bryan on the issue, will alienate the support of the New York State delegation and Democrats from other conservative States, without whom he will be unable to gain the necessary two-thirds majority.

Clark Faces Revolt.

On the other hand if Mr. Clark lines up firmly for Parker he will be face to face with a threatened revolt in his own ranks. A large part of Champ Clark's strength was obtained through the appeal he made to voters as a candidate endorsed by Bryan.

Many of Bryan's friends are among the Clark delegates. Rumblings have been heard for several days among the Clark delegates over the apparent swinging of the Speaker toward the conservative element in the party. It developed to-day that Clark would not be able even to deliver the delegates of his own State for Parker.

Ex-Gov. Joseph W. Folk has espoused Mr. Bryan's cause, and ten of the Missouri delegates are backing Folk in his stand against Parker. The Kansas delegation also would refuse to follow Clark in attempting to name Parker as temporary chairman, and there are many other States in which the Speaker's delegation would be split on this question. At best it is estimated Clark would not be able to deliver more than half of his strength to Parker, and the attempt would undoubtedly lead to a revolt against the Speaker as a candidate for nomination.

The Clark people have been worried sick over this temporary chairmanship issue, and they are the saddest lot of boomers in Baltimore to-night. The general impression is that Bryan's fight means the end of the Clark boom, that the Speaker is bound to become involved in tangle, and that he will alienate his supporters in whatever direction he turns.

It is apparent to-night that Clark in this extremity would seek to maintain a neutral attitude, but Democrats generally were saying that this would be impossible, that every man in the convention would be forced to take sides for or against Bryan. The policy of Clark people was reflected in the character of the vote in the National Committee. National committeemen from fifteen States whose delegations are instructed for Clark voted in favor of Parker. These States were New Hampshire, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Nine States for James.

Nine national committeemen, men from States with delegations instructed for Clark, voted for Senator-elect Ollie James as follows: Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming and South Dakota.

One State with a Parker delegation, Massachusetts, voted for O'Gorman. This scattering of the Clark vote presents not only the desire of the Speaker to maintain a neutral attitude, but also is typical of the diversity of opinion among Clark men on this subject.

While the Clark boom has been hard hit by the developments of the day a good many people were wondering what Woodrow Wilson expected to gain through the stand he has taken at Bryan's side. Even the Wilson people were beginning to suspect to-night that Bryan himself has designs on the nomination. Up to this time they had pretended to take the Commoner at his word when he said he was not a candidate. Nobody who has watched the developments of the last day or two here has any doubt that Bryan, if he once gets a grip on the convention, will treat Woodrow Wilson with as little consideration as he would Speaker Clark. The Wilson people are banking on the hope though that while the

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convention will be controlled by radicals it will demand some progressive other than Bryan.

Parker's friends themselves acknowledge that the present convention will be progressive; that it will adopt a progressive platform and that in all likelihood a candidate of progressive tendencies will be named. They do not believe, however, that the convention will be foolish enough to name a man who has gone stale. Little hope is expressed now for either Harmon or Underwood, but the name of Mayor Gaynor is being widely discussed as a possible compromise in the progressive ranks.

The shadow of Bryan's probable candidacy nomination has been hanging over the Democratic situation all day. Many are shaking with fear that the commoner is going to succeed in gaining control of the convention and in bringing about his own nomination.

There was plenty of evidence of Bryan sentiment about the hotel corridors to-day. It is located west of the Mississippi River. The Nebraska is strong in Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Washington, Idaho, Arizona and Nevada.

Many of Woodrow Wilson's delegates were to-day openly talking for Bryan. Some of the Pennsylvania delegates were advocating a ticket made up of Bryan and Wilson.

The Nevada delegates, instructed for Clark, also were saying that Bryan and Wilson would be an ideal ticket. The

middle Western delegates, with the exception of the one from Ohio, expressed very little sentiment for the Nebraska. He has some friends in the Illinois and Indiana delegations, while in Michigan not over three or four of the delegation of thirty would support Mr. Bryan if it came to a final test between him and any of the other candidates.

The Michigan delegation held a meeting in this room to-night and disclosed that it was about equally divided among Wilson, Clark and Harmon. Wisconsin, in the event of the Commoner entering the race, would probably swing to him, and this would be very close, with the chances that Mr. Bryan would control the entire forty-eight delegates under the operation of this would swing to him, only in the case of a stampee for Bryan and there appeared to be a prospect for his nomination.

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New Englanders for Bryan.
The developments of the day showed that Mr. Bryan also has a considerable following in Massachusetts and various parts of New England. The South is as bitterly opposed to him as some of the Eastern States, and plans are already under way for a combination of Eastern and Southern delegates to oppose Bryan in the event that his nomination appears likely.

The weakness in the fight on Bryan appears to be the inability to concentrate on any man who could command sufficient delegates to win the nomination. The men who are fighting Mr. Bryan show no intentions of accepting Woodrow Wilson. Democrats generally seem to admire the Governor of New Jersey, but many of them say he is unavailable as a candidate because the people regard him as a "highbrow."

The situation in Baltimore has now plainly resolved itself into a Bryan and anti-Bryan fight. Men representing the big business interests of the country have flocked to Baltimore within the last day or two and are plainly alarmed over the turn affairs have taken. There are many trying to argue that it would be to the advantage of the Democratic party to nominate a conservative man. They say that Bryan in his attacks upon Judge Parker within the last day or two has charged that there is no place in the Democratic party for a conservative of Judge Parker's views.

"Turn the Democratic national con-

vention of 1912 over to Bryan and you will disgust and alienate thousands of conservative Republicans who stand ready to vote the Democratic ticket next fall." is the argument advanced by these men.

The progressive Democrats contend on the other hand that the Democrats will be obliged to name a radical who will hold the full Democratic strength against the third party movement started by Roosevelt. These are the two phases of the situation that will confront the convention in the selection of a candidate and the indications are now that the latter view will prevail.

Kern's Whiskers a Handicap.
Thomas Taggart of Indiana, finding it impossible to arouse anything but local interest in the boom of Gov. Marshall, was sending sentiment to-day for Senator Kern of that State as a possible compromise. The New Yorkers look rather kindly on the suggestion, but other delegates did not enthuse.

"We could never win with those whiskers," said one of the delegates from the South.

"He was Tom Taggart's attorney at the time the Fredrick Lick gambling houses were raided by the Governor of Indiana," said another, "and that would weaken his candidacy."

Yes, and he is from Missouri," added a third, referring to the Senator's early home. The indications to-day were that the Indiana delegation, after a complimentary vote for Marshall, will divide. Some of them will be for Bryan, among them Senator Kern, who is a delegate at large.

Undoubtedly Mr. Bryan has disappointed his friends by precipitating the fight against Judge Parker, but at the same time he has overawed the delegates. His old time friends and followers, who privately deprecate the way he has started, are still disposed to follow him, fearing that if they fail to do so the country will regard them as reactionaries. It is the feeling in the minds of Mr. Bryan's adversaries that this sentiment will be strong enough to influence a majority of the convention that makes them apprehensive about contesting with Mr. Bryan on the floor of the convention.

The Clark people claimed to-night that they would enter the convention with 512 votes pledged to or instructed for the Speaker. Of these they claimed that

PARKER, 31 TO 22; BRYAN IS DEFIED

National Committee Names
Chairman After Parley
Lasting All Day.

NO COMPROMISE MADE

Judge's Backers Reject His
Suggestion That He
Withdraw.

JAMES DESERTS BRYAN

Kentucky Delegation Refuses
to Sanction Candidacy—
The Vote.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—By a vote of 31 to 22 the Democratic National Committee decided to-night to recommend that Judge Alton B. Parker of New York be named as the temporary chairman of the Democratic convention that will assemble to-morrow.

That action followed a day of conferences in which every effort to compromise the differences between the Bryan men and the anti-Bryan men failed.

The opponents of Bryan were in the majority and they ran roughshod over Bryan and his efforts to force or persuade the full committee to reject the report of the sub-committee that Judge Parker be made temporary chairman.

In a final attempt to win to-night the

Bryan, Judge Parker and other leaders talked things over at length. Judge Parker gave notice that he would stand pat and he was supported by others present opposed to Bryan.

So far as could be learned, there was no bad feeling shown by either Bryan or Parker at this conference. The New York man was in an amiable mood. Mr. Bryan was very much in earnest and urged Parker to step aside in the interest of party harmony. He declared that there was nothing personal in his fight on Judge Parker. He reiterated his assertion that the progressives were in control of the convention and that a bad impression would be made on the country if an ultra conservative of Judge Parker's reputation should make the keynote speech.

Mr. Bryan continued this argument after he had perused the speech prepared for the occasion by Judge Parker. The conference then broke up.

Word was instantly sent around that the fight would be taken to the floor of the convention. Anti-Bryan men on the National Committee snapped their teeth and announced that if the Peersless Leader really wanted a fight he would be accommodated.

Bryan was told that the cards were stacked against him in the National Committee. "It makes no difference to me what the committee does," he said. "If the committee recommends Parker the fight will be carried to the floor of the convention, and if I cannot get any other progressive as a candidate for temporary chairman I will be a candidate myself."

After the big conference held at the Hotel Belvedere efforts were continued through the afternoon to patch up the differences between the two factions and the harmonizers did not lose hope until the vote was taken in committee to-night.

At the morning session it was agreed that when the committee reassembled a vote should be taken at once. Here again the Democratic steam rollers temporized with their opponents. Despite the order entered at the morning session an hour's debate was permitted.

the country by yielding to Bryan on the question in controversy.

His suggestions are entitled to consideration," said Senator Newlands. "Bryan has a larger personal following among Democrats than any other man; I firmly believe that he has a larger personal following than any other man, regardless of party."

Senator Newlands pleaded for an hour's delay in order that Bryan might be brought into the meeting. This was denied. There were cries for the regular order. Chairman Mack called for the reading of the report of the sub-committee which contained the recommendation that the name of Judge Parker be presented to the convention as its temporary chairman.

James Not a Candidate.
It was known that votes would be cast for both Senator O'Gorman and Mr. James. Speaking for Mr. James, National Committeeman Urey Woodson of Kentucky made a statement in which he said that Mr. James was not a candidate for the office and that he wanted the fact fully understood by all concerned.

Fear was expressed by organization men to-day that the opposition to Bryan was about to disintegrate. This impression was treated by the action of the committee in adjourning this morning and appointing Mack and Hall as "compromisers."

Judge Parker had been credited with a desire to give way to Bryan, and a good many believed that he would quit. Murphy and other anti-Bryan leaders got to the judge and when they left him they were satisfied that he would stick to the finish.

Prior to the selection of the temporary chairman by the committee Bryan made an attempt to induce his old friend Ollie James to play his game. Bryan sent for James and suggested that the Kentuckian stand as a candidate for the temporary chairmanship.

"If you will do," said Bryan, "I'll place you in nomination."

For years James has been in the habit of falling in with the plans of Bryan, but on this occasion he balked. He pointed out that his name was considered by the sub-committee on arrangements, but had been turned down.

"I should like to oblige you, Colonel," James told Bryan, "but before I reach a conclusion I want to talk the matter over with my friends."

Kentucky Against Bryan.
James sought his friends on the Kentucky delegation and they advised against the course proposed by Bryan. James went back to the Peersless One and told him that under the circumstances he could not enter the race. His friends had advised him that inasmuch as he had been rejected by the sub-committee he had to take his medicine.

Bryan was disappointed over James's refusal. He made this evident by his treatment of the Kentuckian. Bryan was also aroused to anger by the attitude of James because of the amount of money that he had taken through the friends of Champ Clark were not giving the support in this emergency that he had a right to expect. James is one of the nurses of the Clark boom. He took the boom in hand as soon as it was exposed to public view, pushed it along in other States and brought over Kentucky to its support.

Four years ago at Denver James nominated Bryan for the Presidency. The Nebraska expected him to come to the bat at Baltimore whenever he was called.

His refusal, although expressing his regrets, is evidently sticking to the middle of the road with the other Clark supporters in an effort to draw strength to the Clark candidacy.

The disposition on the part of the Clark men to "trim" is beginning to get on the nerves of Bryan. As a result of the course generally followed by the Clark leaders, and particularly the refusal of James to come to his rescue to-day, Bryan is nursing a grudge against Clark. If it develops to the full Bryan may make the defeat of Clark one of the main issues in the fight that he has started.

The Vote in Committee.
The vote in committee to-night follows: For Parker—Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida,

Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Alaska, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. For James—Colorado, Delaware, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Alaska, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

ROW OVER GAYNOR BOOST.

Some of the Democratic League's Members Indorsed Him.

Dr. Thomas R. Killilea of 300 Central Park West brought to the newspaper offices last night a set of resolutions which he said had been passed by the executive committee of the Democratic League of New York county. The resolutions indorsed Mayor Gaynor as a Presidential candidate. With the resolutions Dr. Killilea handed out a list of the executive committee. Some of the members mentioned two—were not at the meeting, he said. James F. Swanick was chairman of the meeting, John J. Donahue was secretary, and he himself offered the resolutions, which were passed unanimously.

Later in the evening *The Sun* received a letter from S. Stanwood Menken, the chairman of the executive committee, which read:

An attempt was made this afternoon by eight men to hold a meeting of the Democratic League and speak for 10,000 members. Needless to say no quorum was present. It was a dishonest attempt to secure an indorsement for Mayor Gaynor under conditions which he would be the first to condemn. The members of the league are divided in the support of leading candidates, many favoring Harmon, Underwood, Wilson or Clark, but the general idea being that as Democrats we will warmly support the choice of the delegates in deliberation at Baltimore.

When this was put up to Dr. Killilea the physician said that Mr. Menken had left the meeting, but that a quorum had been present. Mr. Menken said that no quorum was present.

The meeting was called by a crowd of troublemakers," said Mr. Menken at his home, "eight or nine of them. They sent out the call two days ago, and few of the members knew anything about it. I am the chairman of the executive committee and I went because I was sure that no quorum would be present, and I wanted to see that everything was done properly. When I found no quorum I refused to call the meeting. Then they elected Mr. Swanick chairman and sent their resolutions through."

Among the committeemen who were not there, as mentioned by Mr. Menken, are Lee Kohls, Frederic R. Conder, Robert Crier Monroe, Paul Fuller, Henry De F. Baldwin and J. Hampden Dougherty. He mentioned many others. Dr. Killilea said positively that he himself was present, and Mr. Swanick, John J. Donahue, Harold A. Content and Thomas A. McCole.

TEXAS DEMANDS BRYAN.

Col. Johnson, However, Insists on Voting for Parker.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—The Texas delegation sent a letter to-day to Col. R. M. Johnson, the retiring National Committeeman from that State, who voted for Alton B. Parker in the committee on arrangements, telling him that the delegation was for Bryan for temporary chairman. The letter had no effect on Col. Johnson. He replied in substance that he was for Judge Parker, that the opposition came from envious persons, that the judge was a progressive and that to vote against him would be a discourtesy if not an insult to the New York delegation.



RECEPTION TO WILLIAM J. BRYAN

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The developments of the day showed that Mr. Bryan also has a considerable following in Massachusetts and various parts of New England. The South is as bitterly opposed to him as some of the Eastern States, and plans are already under way for a combination of Eastern and Southern delegates to oppose Bryan in the event that his nomination appears likely.

The weakness in the fight on Bryan appears to be the inability to concentrate on any man who could command sufficient delegates to win the nomination. The men who are fighting Mr. Bryan show no intentions of accepting Woodrow Wilson. Democrats generally seem to admire the Governor of New Jersey, but many of them say he is unavailable as a candidate because the people regard him as a "highbrow."

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Bryan men nominated Senator James A. O'Gorman of New York and Senator-elect Ollie James of Kentucky as substitutes for Judge Parker. Twenty votes of protest were cast for Mr. James and two for Senator O'Gorman.

Bryan made a stubborn fight on Judge Parker. Arising early this morning he summoned his lieutenants and bade them go in pursuit of the enemy and it looked for a time early in the day as if Bryan was about to win. It was made apparent at the morning session that the anti-Bryan men were in control of the situation, but yielding to suggestions made by friends of Bryan they postponed the hour of action. They seem disposed to run the steam roller less ruthlessly than those who recently performed with so much success at Chicago.

Bryan and Parker Confer.
On motion of National Committeeman P. L. Hall of Nebraska a sub-committee composed of Mr. Hall and Norman E. Mack was appointed to look over the field and report if there was any way by which a unanimous agreement could be reached on Judge Parker or the problem solved by the selection of another man.

The "compromisers" sought Bryan; and

National Committeeman J. Fred Talbot started the ball by declaring that he had grown weary of Bryan's dictation in party affairs. Speaking for himself Mr. Talbot asserted that he would stand for it no longer. The members of the sub-committee had selected Judge Parker to perform the duties of temporary chairman after careful consideration of his fitness. Their judgment suggested Judge Parker as qualified in every way to serve his party in this responsible office.

Newlands Brings Oil.
Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, a suave and persuasive talker, tried to pour oil on the troubled waters. His argument may have changed many minds, but it did not land a vote.

Replying to Committeeman Talbot the Senator from Nevada asserted that this was not the time to squabble over the dictation of Bryan or any other man. A great opportunity was presented to the party. It was the duty of the responsible leaders to make the most of the situation. A great stake might be lost through the hard bickering by the preliminary skirmish.

Senator Newlands urged his Democratic brethren to cooperate in making the Baltimore gathering a strong contrast to the recent Republican performance at Chicago. He insisted that the majority of the National Committee would lose nothing in the estimation of

Although the New York delegation at its caucus to-day took no definite action in regard to a candidate, there is good reason to believe that Mr. Murphy is favorably inclined toward the Gaynor boom. He "probably will not push it unless a situation develops in which the Mayor in his judgment may have a chance to carry off the nomination.

Charles F. Murphy is being severely criticized by Democrats of all shades of opinion for having forced the Parker issue upon the convention. Mr. Murphy's friends argue in reply that there was bound to be a fight with Bryan and that it is better to have the fight start and know just where the Democratic party stands. That in fact was the purpose in bringing about the selection of Judge Parker. Mr. Parker's personality had very little to do with the action of the National Committee in naming him.



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FREDERICK H. WALDORF, Mayor.
P. S.—Our next talk will be in the churches of New Rochelle.